

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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Volume XXXVI.....No. 317

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—COUNTERFEIT; OR, TRUE AND FAKE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third and Eighth Sts.—ROSE CAIRO.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Broadway, between Thirtieth and Fourteenth streets.—ADAMS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleeker Sts.—ALADDIN THE MAGICIAN.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—THE ROAD TO RUIN.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth and Buffalo Sts. Afternoon and Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirtieth street.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—ALADDIN No. ONE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth Avenue.—KERRY-JESSIE BROWN.

GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Third St.—INSPECTOR BRASCO.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—SARATOGA.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Montague St.—GRAND CONCERT.

RYAN'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. corner Fifth Ave.—NEURO MINSTRELS; ECCENTRICITY, &c.

718 BROADWAY, EMMERSON'S MINSTRELS.—GRAND ETHIOPIAN ECCENTRICITIES.

WHITE'S ATHENAEUM, 583 Broadway.—Negro Minstrelsy, &c.

TONY TASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 29 Bowery.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, &c. Matinee at 2 P.M.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, St. James Theatre, corner of 23d St. and Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS; &c.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth st.—CONCERT OF CHAMBER MUSIC.

RAILEY'S GREAT CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE, foot of Houston street, East River.

IRVING HALL, corner of Irving place and 15th st.—Lectures, "POLARIZED LIGHT AND ITS PHENOMENA."

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, Third Ave., between 63d and 64th streets.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 65 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1872.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

"THE GREAT FIRE IN BOSTON! CAUSES OF THE INSECURITY OF GREAT CITIES"—LEADER—SIXTH PAGE.

BOSTON'S CONFLAGRATION! FURIOUS STRUGGLE WITH AND CONQUEST OF THE FLAMES! BOSTON AND CHICAGO! FIREMEN AND SOLDIERS EXHAUSTED! VIVID DETAILS—SEVENTH AND TENTH PAGES.

RAVAGES BY THE FIRE! MAP SHOWING THE AREA OF THE FIRE AND THE PRINCIPAL LANDMARKS THEREIN—THIRD PAGE.

THE CURRENTS OF BUSINESS AS AFFECTED BY THE BOSTON DISTRESS! IMMEDIATE AID FOR THE SUFFERERS! FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE INTERESTS BUT SLIGHTLY AFFECTED! NEW YORK'S PRECAUTION—FOURTH PAGE.

"BULLS" AND "BEARS" AND THE GREAT CONFLAGRATION! A TUMBLE AND SMART RALLY IN STOCKS: THE REASONS FOR THE BUOYANCY: EFFECT ON THE FOREIGN MARKETS: THE FAILURES—FIFTH PAGE.

EUROPEAN CABLE TELEGRAMS! THE BOSTON TIDINGS AFFECTING THE LONDON MARKETS: PREMIER GLADSTONE ILL: BOWLES BROTHERS' FAILURE—SIXTH PAGE.

GRANT'S NEXT CABINET: THE CHANGES CONTEMPLATED—SIXTH PAGE.

GENERAL MEADE'S INTERMENT: THE DISTINGUISHED MOURNERS AND THE CEREMONIES—EIGHTH PAGE.

BROOKLYN'S POISONED TEA CASE: VAN SYCKLE FOUND GUILTY—ALLEGED MURDER BY A BROOKLYN CAR CONDUCTOR—FIFTH PAGE.

DR. ECHEVERRIA'S LETTER ON THE WARD'S ISLAND TROUBLES—BUTLER'S SEIZURE OF CONTRABAND—EIGHTH PAGE.

THE BELMONT AND DERBY ART COLLECTIONS—DARING BURGLARY—EIGHTH PAGE.

THE FIRE AND THE WALL STREET EXTREMITY.—As usual in such extraordinary cases, the first reports of the losses at Boston prove to have been greatly exaggerated. The total losses will not exceed one hundred millions, and may fall as low as seventy-five millions. Of this sum the insurance companies of New York city and State will have to pay nearly fifteen millions and the English insurance companies about as much more. The rest falls upon the Boston and Eastern companies and some few Philadelphia and Western companies. Wall street and Broadway will stand their share with only a few bankruptcies and avert the impending panic.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.—As from small acorns great oaks do grow, so it is that from most trifling causes widespread calamities are oftentimes derived. One account of the Boston fire traces its origin to an overheated furnace in the basement of a building on the corner of Kingston and Summer streets. This of itself might have been insufficient to produce a conflagration, but as there happened to be an elevator way above the furnace the draught therefrom fanned the heat into a blaze, which very soon communicated to the floors above, and the rest is sad and fearful history.

The Great Fire in Boston—Causes of the Insecurity of Great Cities.

The disastrous fire in Boston, like the great conflagration in Chicago more than a year ago, will provoke much criticism upon the ordinary methods of constructing large buildings in our great cities and the general and absolute insecurity against similar calamities. New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore are in as great danger to-day as were those burned cities previous to their destruction. If a fire were to occur in one of the immense warehouses in the district bounded by Broadway and Chatham street, where the thoroughfares are narrow and the buildings combustible, nothing could prevent its sweeping all that part of the city known as "down town." Even Broadway itself, intersected as it is by narrow streets and offering constant temptations to the flames, might be destroyed block by block. This should not be the case in any great city, the danger to life and property being too great to be disregarded in view of the awful warnings of these two great disasters.

It is easy enough to teach the lessons of these conflagrations, but the lessons are apt to be forgotten with the disappearance of the alliterations of "burned Boston" and "charred Chicago." When the sensation is over the duties imposed by the calamity are disregarded. If Boston had learned from Chicago New York might not now be required to learn from Boston. For those places a like calamity may never come again, for neither is likely to repeat the error which gave it to the flames, though we are told Chicago is once more to be a hastily constructed town, full of danger. There is no real security against a repetition of the blunders of the past. Fireproof buildings which are not fireproof except in name may be built in either place, as they have been built year after year in New York. Besides, a fireproof building has no chance to withstand the flame and heat of a burning city, when it is surrounded on every hand by combustible structures. The most secure edifices both in Boston and Chicago crumbled and fell because there was fuel for combustion everywhere around them. It follows from this that every building in a large city should be fireproof, and that no others should be allowed to stand. The safety of the whole people is to be preferred to the selfishness of a part. A great calamity is not to be risked because individuals will not voluntarily guard against it. The law should provide for the removal of all structures which do not afford the most absolute security, and the law should be strictly and thoroughly enforced.

If it were not for the danger of being charged with mocking at the calamities of others, we should say this Boston fire was a good thing. Sooner or later a calamity like this was certain to come, just as it came last Saturday night. The streets in the burned district were so narrow and so irregular and the buildings offered such constant temptation to the fire that it was to make the catastrophe a possible and very probable accident. Now a new city will rise on the site of "old Boston." The narrow and winding streets have disappeared with the structures which made them unsightly. Wider and better thoroughfares will take their places. Firmer and more substantial buildings will replace the burned structures. It is fair to assume that Boston will not allow combustible warehouses to be built side by side with fireproof edifices. The lives that were lost will become a sacrifice to greater security in the future, and the capital which turned to ashes in an hour will spring up again in renewed activity and beauty. The poets and antiquarians who used to brood over the historic ground and regard the unsafe buildings as monuments to be revered will miss their customary occupation; but Boston can go without her poets and antiquarians in the newness of beauty and security.

The first consideration in great cities is fireproof buildings; but, surrounded by combustible structures, they are comparatively valueless. It is for this reason that we urge the necessity of making all buildings fireproof, even to the extent of tearing down structures which are, in fact, unsafe, but regarded by their owners as perfectly secure against the flames. The next thing to be done is to replace narrow streets by broad avenues. It is to-day almost impossible to burn Paris, for the reason that its magnificent boulevards are a strong barrier against the spread of fire. We may credit, without exaggeration, the safety of the French capital during the siege and while the Commune held the city to Haussmann—the expensive "Board of Public Works," in the imperial reign of Napoleon III. Had Paris been a city like some parts of London, or like old New York or old Boston, nothing could have saved it from the spark of the enemy or the torch of the incendiary. Its wide streets and substantial buildings were a better protection against destruction by fire than the weapons or the courage of its defenders. So it must be with every city well and wisely built. If Boston had long ago exchanged its crooked cowpaths for wide and straight avenues a fire at the corner of Kingston and Summer streets would not have swept everything before it from Washington street to the water and almost as far as Faneuil Hall. Failing to take this necessary precaution, Boston now suffers as many other cities suffered before this latest lesson was added to the long list of the calamities of the past.

There is one point in this Boston fire which must not be overlooked. It was a Mansard roof which lifted up and scattered the flames broadcast over the city. Any one who will take the trouble to look up at some of the buildings now under construction in this city will readily understand the dangers which lurk under these frail, insufficient and combustible roofs. In Broadway, between Union square and Twenty-third street, and in the latter street are buildings recently covered which some day or other may do for New York what a similar structure has just done for Boston. One of the correspondents of the HERALD, in describing the origin of the fire and the rapid spread of the flames, refers to this building as surmounted by a high Mansard, overtopping all the houses in the vicinity. Upon this elevated fire-box the flames roared and crackled and were at once carried by the high wind from roof to roof, block to block, corner to corner. An hour before it looked grand and secure enough, but the fire gave the lie to all its pretensions of grandeur and security. It was licked up more readily

by the flame than a rick of hay in the open field ignited by the descending bolt. There is nothing surprising in this, for most of these roofs are only immense tinder boxes for setting whole cities afire. They make no pretensions toward being fireproof, for they are built of wood, and are readily ignited either from within or without. This is a wrong as apparent as to be criminal. Like the new building on the former site of the HEMLOCK establishment, now in course of construction, all large buildings should be as secure at top as at bottom, and the roof should rest only upon iron. If this had been the case with "the high Mansard," seventy acres of Boston would not be in ashes nor a hundred millions of capital reduced to dust.

We may preach as we please of the precautions against fire in our large cities, but we shall preach without effect while narrow, sinuous streets and dangerous buildings only serve as the conductors of flame. No fire-department, however efficient, no supply of water, however abundant and accessible, not even the admirable method finally adopted in Boston, of undermining a barrier against the flames, is a sufficient protection. What we want is security against fire by making fire impossible. To do this many of our cities so laboriously constructed must in great part be reconstructed. The tumble-down and combustible buildings must disappear with the narrow, crooked streets. It is a desperate remedy, we know, and one not to be rashly or carelessly undertaken, for it is like cutting a cancer out of the living, healthful flesh. In either case, if the remedy is applied with wisdom and skill, the result is beneficial. The sick man grows well and strong after the painful operation; the imperiled city becomes secure and rich. If we had broad, wide streets in the slums which centre at the Five Points, wide would retreat before the appreciation of property. Even the busy haunts about Nassau and Wall streets would become more valuable if there was greater security against fire—security to be attained only by fireproof buildings and broad thoroughfares. Thus it is plain that the interest as well as the security of New York is in obliterating old landmarks and building a new city on the site of the old. We failed to take the Chicago lesson to heart, and now comes the same lesson from Boston's misfortune. It may be our turn to suffer, as we suffered in the great fire of 1835, and as Chicago and Boston are suffering now, unless we act upon the warnings we have received.

The Funeral of General Meade.

The remains of General George G. Meade were interred yesterday at Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia, as will be seen by our report in another part of the paper, with all the honors becoming the distinguished soldier and hero. General McDowell, commanding the Department of the East, had charge of the arrangements and carried them out in a fitting manner. President Grant and General Sherman and Sheridan, besides a number of other heroes of the war, both military and naval, and a host of eminent citizens, attended the funeral. We need not go over the details of this last and sad ceremony, as they are told in our columns this morning. It is proper to say on this occasion, however, that the grief over the remains of General Meade, both of the public and those who knew him personally and of his companions in arms, was profound. Not only is General Meade's name embalmed in the memory of his countrymen for his long and important services, and particularly for that crowning act of his military career, the battle of Gettysburg, when at the most critical period of the war he turned the doubtful balance in favor of the Union, but also for his noble and pure character. He was the model of a gentleman, and one of the best and highest types of our American civilization and institutions. In manner he was simple as a child, yet so noble, dignified and lofty in principle that he would have done honor to any country in the world, whatever its form of government or however elevated its social system. He had such a delicate sense of duty and propriety as a high officer of the army that he was careful not to obtrude his political views, though no citizen could be more patriotic, and few, perhaps, knew what were his political opinions. No prominent man, probably, had fewer enemies or was more generally esteemed. The nation has lost one of its most renowned servants and best citizens when scarcely beyond the prime of his life, and may well mourn over the sad bereavement.

Precautions Against Fire in New York.

Public attention is just now thoroughly aroused to the necessity of adopting additional precautions against the danger of an extensive conflagration. We have been startled from our fancied security by the fate that has befallen Boston, which was supposed to be better guarded than even we claim to be. Now that the reliance of Boston on its admirably organized Fire Department has proved calamitous, we begin to be alarmed lest we also have been resting our hopes on an equally rotten foundation. The suggestion which we advanced yesterday, that the Fire Department should be authorized, in cases of pressing urgency, to blow down buildings where it might be considered necessary to check the progress of a fire, has been taken up by the meeting of citizens held at the Chamber of Commerce. In view of the experience gained at Boston the desirableness of attaching a section of engineers to the Fire Department cannot be questioned, and we hope this reform will be at once carried into effect. But this precaution can only be adopted in view of extreme cases, such as a fire making headway in spite of the efforts of a well-organized fire service. Now we hold that, while it is well to be prepared for the worst, we can avoid the necessity of having recourse to heroic measures by utilizing all the means at our disposal for subduing fires before they can make such headway as to endanger the safety of the city or any large portion of it. Our position, surrounded by water, gives us such facilities for fighting the flames that we need have no fear of the result if only we will use the advantages which nature affords us. By the aid of force pumps, with a thorough system of pipes laid through the city in all directions, we could secure an inexhaustible supply of water, which would place us in a position to struggle with effect against the spread of fire and place us beyond danger from a failure in the supply of so essential an element as water.

The Merchants' Meeting for the Relief of Boston.

A large meeting of our prominent commercial men was held yesterday at the Chamber of Commerce in relation to the Boston catastrophe. The heartiest sympathy and most effective assistance were proffered by the merchants of the metropolis to their Massachusetts neighbors who are sufferers by this appalling and unanticipated blow. It was decided to appoint a committee to consider what measures can be devised for the relief of the distress resulting from the enormous destruction of property, of books and papers, and the interruption of trade. This committee will probably report their plan at the adjourned meeting to be held to-day. The sentiment exhibited by this assemblage of the substantial men who give tone to the commerce of New York was of that noble and generous sort which only was to be expected. All were anxious to do promptly, yet with the utmost delicacy and prudence, all that is possible for one great body of wealthy and enterprising merchants to do to soften a blow which has crippled a neighboring community of like kind and help to repair its damage. New York stood beside Boston last year in helping Chicago. To-day she will not be wanting in efficient assistance to Boston in reconstructing her trade. And while they thus show a generous sympathy with a stricken neighbor our merchants look wisely to their own combustible warehouses, and repeat inquiries so often suggested by the HERALD as to the feasibility of building our own city more safely and furnishing it better appliances for controlling fires. If the fearful lessons from Boston and Chicago find New York prudent and teachable she will "out of this nettle danger pluck the flower safety" by adopting means by which she may avoid a similar calamity.

The French Parliament Reassembled in Session.

The members of the French Legislative Assembly reassembled in session, after the recess prorogation, at Versailles yesterday. The representative attendance was unusually numerous, there being scarcely a vacant seat in the Chambers hall at the moment of the official opening of the sitting. The leaders of the more powerful and distinct political parties of the hour were present. Citizens the Duke d'Aumale and Prince de Joinville were in their places, as was M. Rouher, with his Bonapartist affiliations, and M. Gambetta, with his notions of democratic progress onward toward the perfection of the radical red idea of the republican system of government. His Excellency President Thiers appeared almost immediately subsequent to the formal pronouncement of the sessional power. The presence of the Chief of State was hailed on all sides with cheers. The regular organization of the Assembly for the transaction of business will, it is hoped, be completed to-day. The Duke de Broglie and M. Marc Girardin are spoken of as likely to be offered, one of them by the party of the Right for the position of President of the Assembly in place of M. Grévy. There is political canvass, and, apparently, a very active canvass for the attainment of party power, so that the proceedings are likely to become quite animated within a few days. The sentiment generally prevailing among the members, republicans and monarchists alike, appears to be healthy national for the sustenance of the democratic form of rule, and strongly opposed to any experimental tampering with the constitutional principle which was vindicated by the French nation against imperialism, and which has been cherished and nurtured by the French people to its present power of recuperative vitality under very dangerous and most disheartening circumstances.

THE CONTEMPLATED CABINET CHANGES.

Serious Alarm and Losses.
The people of the Twenty-first ward were terrified beyond measure about eight o'clock last evening by a quick-sound alarm from the Twenty-sixth street tower, followed immediately by a second alarm, which told of danger and of the necessity of the best efforts of the Fire Department. The fire was in the sewing machine cabinet factory of Thomas Vandyk, a large structure, nominally Nos. 473 and 475 First avenue, but in reality occupying three lots on the avenue and three lots on East Twenty-eighth street. As the fire broke out, the flames leaped up the side of the building, and ran out hose the situation seemed a desperate one. The doomed building was filled with the most combustible material, which, when partly calcined, were carried by the already gaping roof and windows in sheets of firebrands. Around were piled boxes of iron, and a score of huge factories, while within a stone's throw was Bellevue Hospital, filled with the sick, the maimed and the dying.

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The losses are estimated as follows:—Thomas Vandyk, loss on stock, \$15,000; loss on machinery, \$3,000; insured in the North British, \$100,000; loss on stock of New York and Lycoming, of Pennsylvania, companies. The buildings, owned by the Manhattan Brass and Manufacturing Company, New York, were valued at \$12,000. They were fully insured, but in what companies it was impossible to ascertain. The police, under Captain Williams, did efficient service.

THE BOSTON PRESS ON THE CONFLAGRATION.

Miss Christine Nilsson Again a Loser.
The buildings on Otis street were uniformly handsome and were substantially built of granite, four stories in height, with Mansard roofs. Every building was thoroughly destroyed and not a trace of the street's former grandeur remains. It is an interesting fact that the two stores on this street, Nos. 12 and 14, owned by Miss Christine Nilsson, were burned. Miss Nilsson was a heavy loser by the Chicago fire.

The Boston Post Hopeful.

The Boston Post comes to us printed on a half sheet, with its usual pleasant column of "All Sorts," and editorially expressing its congratulations in the midst of the ruins of its material edifice that the destruction is no greater. Says the Post:—

With the demolition of brick and granite and the instantaneous destruction of warehouses full of merchandise, there is yet remaining even to the greatest sufferers an energy that will wrest benefit from the fiery trial. Among the causes of thankfulness discoverable even in the midst of such loss is the comparative immunity from personal suffering that has been experienced. The fire was so closely confined to the business portion of the city that it spared the millions of property with every advantage in its favor, it touched few dwellings and turned out few families into the streets.

Shop Girls to the Rescue.
One of the stores burned was that of W. H. Allen & Co., dealers in dry goods and trimmings, 216 Washington street. Two girls, who are employed in this establishment and live in Roxbury, discovering the danger from the fire, gained access to the store, and of their own accord, secured ladders of the value of \$20,000 and took them safely to Roxbury.

By order of the supreme government the tariff of 1866 for the importation of merchandise to the interior remains in force until the 31st of December, 1872, and the privileges of the Free Zone have been fully restored.

GERMANY.

Premier Bismarck's Plan for a Reorganization of the Prussian House of Peers.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Nov. 11, 1872.
His Excellency the Premier, Prince Bismarck, has forwarded a memorial to His Majesty Emperor William, advocating the immediate reorganization of the Upper House of the Prussian Diet, and it is stated semi-officially that the suggestion will probably be adopted.

MANHATTAN MARKET.

The Great Market Thrown Open to the Public Last Evening—An Immense Building and an Immense Crowd—Good Music and Good Order.

The great Manhattan Market building, the progress of whose construction has been noted from time to time in the HERALD, was formally thrown open to the public last evening. The opening took the form of a promenade concert, the Ninth regiment band, of fifty pieces (D. L. Downing, leader), furnishing the music.

The building is certainly a magnificent one in size and mode of construction. It is situated on the North River, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets, and reaches back as far as Eleventh, from Twelfth, avenue. It is right on the water front, with a depth of water surrounding it sufficient to accommodate the largest steamers. It is well lighted with a sufficient number of windows and gasoliers during the day, and at night by a vast number of gasoliers on the walls and pillars, and ten thousand gasoliers, beneath reflectors, in the roof of the central arch. The floor is of Dr. Hayes' patent compound of concrete, asphalt and Portland cement, sloping gradually towards the river side. The building cost a million and a half of dollars, exclusive of the cost of the stalls, which the butchers will erect themselves, according to pattern furnished. Overhead, at either end and both sides, are offices, one for the accommodation of the Market Company and one suit of rooms for a bank, an insurance company and a restaurant. The floor will be covered by 800 stalls, to be let uniformly, but according to position, at from \$5 to \$7 a week, with a lease of five years and the preference for five more. About one-half the number of stalls are rented out already, and business is expected to commence in two or three days. It is expected that the means of reaching this great market from all parts of the city and suburbs will soon be fully provided, and already the farmers' wagons will accommodate from 400 to 500 persons, and the city streets will be crowded with teams and wagons, leading across the building from side to side; a main gangway, 800 feet long and 30 feet wide, from Avenue C to the river, and a side gangway, 30 feet wide, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-fifth street, which divides the wholesale from the retail department. The central arch, which is 100 feet from the floor, and numerous windows, afford both ample light and ventilation. The supply of water is abundant and conveniently arranged, and the drainage is perfect. In the rear of the building, the slope of the hill, from Eleventh Avenue to Twelfth, avenue, affords unusual facilities for washing and cleaning the market. The pier of 450 feet in length and 20 feet in width, which will be exclusively for market purposes, will be the deepest in the city, and, together with the water front of 200 feet on the bulkhead, will afford abundant facilities for the receipt and shipment of market produce.

The following are the names of the directors and officers of the company, who, it will be seen, are all business men:—
Paul J. Armour (President), of the firm of Paul J. & Alex. Armour.
William M. Johnson (Treasurer), of Bradish, Johnson & Sons.
William D. Bowerman, of Bowerman Brothers.
J. F. Navarro, Vice President of the Commercial Warehouse Company.
Courtland Palmer, 346 and 348 Broadway.
Courtland Palmer, Jr.
J. E. Flanagin, Secretary.

The crowd of persons who attended the opening yesterday evening was simply enormous. The President told our reporter that over thirty thousand tickets had been taken, and that the market was certainly saw at least one-third of that number together in the building at one time. The tickets were sold at twenty-five cents, and the gathering was rather a motley one, representing, as it did, every class and condition in life, from the poor laborer to the wealthy merchant. About half-past seven o'clock the program of the evening after hearing the following programme exquisitely rendered by Mr. Downing's band:—

1. Overture, "Poet and Patriot".....Supple
2. Quartet, "Rigolotto".....Verdi
3. Solo, "Blue Danube".....Strauss
4. Solo, "Gail and Mary".....Meyer
5. March, "Tannhauser".....Wagner
6. Grand selection, "March of the Crochets".....Piotot

1. Overture, "William Tell".....Rossini
2. Solo, "I Think of Thee".....Strauss
3. Waltz, "Village Swallows".....Strauss
4. Solo, "Les Pavots".....Bischoff
5. March, "Come Back to Erin".....Downing
6. Overture, "Barren".....Gungl

The most good order prevailed during the evening, a great deal to the presence of Captain McIlwaine, Sergeant Combs and twenty men of the Twentieth precinct.

FIRE IN EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.

Serious Alarm and Losses.
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ENGLAND.

The Boston Fire Report News Circulated on 'Change and Its Effect on the Money Market.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Nov. 11, 1872.
The Stock Exchange quotations report, dated at half-past eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to-day, reads as follows:—The news of the fire in Boston causes dullness in the money market. United States five-twenty bonds, 1865's, old, 90½; 1867's, 92½; ten-forties, 87; new fives, 85. Erie Railway shares, 40.
SENATOR SUMNER'S HEALTH AND PREPARATIONS FOR HOME.
Senator Sumner has left London to visit some friends in the country before his departure for home. He will sail on Thursday's steamer from Liverpool for New York. His health is slightly improved.

Shipwreck in the North Channel and Loss of Many Lives.

LONDON, Nov. 11, 1872.
A vessel named the Mauritius has been lost in the North Channel, off Port Patrick, a seaport town of Wigtown county, Scotland, and twenty-three of the persons who were on board drowned.
It is not known exactly whether the unfortunate wreck is the ship Mauritius, which cleared from Glasgow in the latter part of October, for Demerara, or the steamship Mauritius, belonging to Dublin.

PREMIER GLADSTONE.

The Chief of the British Cabinet Invalided by Illness.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.
LONDON, Nov. 11, 1872.
The Right Honorable William E. Gladstone, Premier of the British Ministry, is confined to his house by an attack of illness.

Mr. Gladstone is sixty-three years of age. He has been engaged actively in public life, in places of high official trust, at intervals during the past thirty-eight years, having discharged the duty of Lord of the Treasury in the year 1834-35. The Premier has been and is a most laborious worker—so much so that it has been anticipated by his most intimate friends of late that his constitution would soon develop appearances of physical impair.

BOWLES BROTHERS' BANK.

Estimate of the Losses Sustained by the Failure.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.
PARIS, Nov. 11, 1872.
The liabilities of Messrs. Bowles Brothers, American bankers, who have suspended payment in this city, amount to \$500,000.
The losses will fall—as has been specially reported already in the HERALD—chiefly on American tourists, who are now travelling in different parts of Europe with drafts of the house in their possession for payment of expenses.

FRANCE.

Parliamentary Opening of the Session of the Legislative Assembly—President Thiers and the Chief Political Leaders Present—Party Canvass.